

An Unhappy Mix: Palestinians in North Yemen

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

SAN'A, North Yemen — "We don't want to leave the revolution but we do want to leave Yemen," said a Palestinian guerrilla a few days after arriving last week in this drab and religiously conservative country.

The new home for about 1,000 Palestine Liberation Organization fighters evacuated here from Lebanon is the Sabra military camp, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside this capital and set in a valley that is watched over by Yemeni soldiers on the hills above.

"This is Ansar," said the young PLO fighter, comparing Sabra to the prison camp that Israel maintained in southern Lebanon.

The PLO fighters get generous liberty in San'a, but there they find few of the delights they remember from the Lebanese port of Tripoli and, earlier, Beirut. Young girls on the streets are hidden under black chadors. The only bars and discos are in the big hotels catering to Westerners, and there the price of a drink runs to around \$5, steep for guerrillas whose basic pay is about \$175 a month.

North Yemen is an Arab country that forthrightly declares its support for the Palestinian cause. Its tourist guidebooks describe that struggle as the most important element of this nation's foreign policy.

But Western observers here say the arrival of the Palestinians here last week was not welcomed all that enthusiastically. They say Yemeni officials privately compare their ear-

lier offer for fighters and their families to settle here to an open-ended invitation to dinner that they never expected to be taken up.

Here again the Palestinians find themselves the "odd number," the term they often use to describe their plight. Wives who accompanied fighters here speak of how uncomfortable they feel when they shop and are regarded suspiciously because of their Western dress.

It is a clash of cultures. The Palestinians, among the best educated, most liberated and secular people in the Arab world, find themselves in a country with a high rate of illiteracy and strong adherence to traditional religious practices.

There seems little chance for any successful integration. The 100 families who came here with fighters after the evacuation from Beirut in August 1982 live mostly in an isolated community of prefabricated houses on the outskirts of San'a.

Some of the housing being arranged for the estimated 500 families who came with fighters this time is on an island in the Red Sea, about an hour and a half by boat from the coast after a six-hour drive on winding mountain roads from the military camp near here.

Estimates here are that about half the 4,000 fighters from Tripoli are in this country. Others went to Sudan, South Yemen, Algeria and Iraq.

After the Beirut evacuation, Yasser Arafat,

the PLO chairman, announced that San'a would be his new military headquarters. The Sabra camp was opened for the 600 fighters who came, and he established quarters in an elegant gray stone villa in the center of the city.

PLO operatives said that when they arrived at the military camp last week only 35 fighters were there, the large majority of them new recruits. They said some who had been there earlier had gone to fight in Tripoli but they suspect that many others had drifted away.

Mr. Arafat's aides are extremely guarded about what survives of his guerrilla forces after the batters in Beirut and Tripoli. Mr. Arafat claims a military force totaling 20,000 fighters, including in that number the Palestinian units in the Syrian Army that were pinned against him in Tripoli.

But the indications are that those 4,000 who left Tripoli may be the bulk of the Palestinian fighting forces he still controls.

The fighters at the Sabra camp here say they want to be trained for undercover operations inside Israel. Mr. Arafat has spoken of molding them into a more conventional army for an independent Palestinian state.

For the moment, neither goal is being pursued. Fighters grumble that since they have been here they have done little besides eat and sleep.

Some PLO operatives here worry that they, too, will begin to drift away, ending any pretension by Mr. Arafat of posing a military threat to Israel.

Shagari to Be Detained Until Regime Decides Source of Economic Ills

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Nigeria's new military leader said Thursday that the deposed civilian president, Shehu Shagari, and his top aides will be detained until the new regime determines whether they are responsible for the country's economic problems.

"We still believe you are innocent until proven guilty, but our technique may prove a bit more unorthodox," Major General Mofumoddu Buhari said at a news conference, his first since seizing control of the government Saturday.

Wearing an olive green uniform and flanked by six officers of the new Supreme Military Council, General Buhari addressed about 100 reporters at State House, the government center.

He denied a report Tuesday by the semiofficial News Agency of Nigeria that Mr. Shagari, 58, was brought to the capital in handcuffs. But he said that Mr. Shagari, who headed the civilian government that took over in 1979 after 13 years of military rule, was "safe and sound in military custody."

On Wednesday, a broadcast on the state-run Lagos radio said four years of "experimenting" with democracy was a dismal failure and indicated that there would be no quick return to civilian rule.

The radio said "the people themselves have heaved a sigh of relief, which in itself is a sign of approval" of the coup.

It accused Mr. Shagari's government of using dwindling oil revenues as an excuse to conceal its own economic mismanagement.

"It was four years and three months ago that the military government of General Olusegun Obasanjo handed over power to civilians," the radio commentary said. "In four years or so of experimenting with democracy, there is a pervasive air of disappointment that the country has been badly hurt by the civilian administration."

"What has happened in the last four years is the antithesis of what the previous government and the generality of our people had expected."

The radio charged that political intolerance became widespread under

Mr. Shagari's rule and that "politicians were prepared to do anything, no matter how foul, to obtain and retain political power. The real loser was the masses."

Lagos appeared normal Thursday, with few signs of military presence except a half dozen roadblocks along the main route from the airport. International and domestic flights were resumed Wednesday, but the country's land borders remain closed.

In the central city of Jos, military authorities announced that a soldier was accidentally shot to death by an officer on Monday during what it called a marketplace "scramble" by off-duty soldiers and civilians "to force down prices," the Nigerian agency reported.

It was the second reported fatality of the coup. General Buhari announced earlier that a brigadier had been killed leading troops who arrested Mr. Shagari.

■ Negotiations With IMF

General Buhari also said at his news conference that his government would continue talks for an International Monetary Fund loan of more than \$2 billion, Reuters reported.

He hinted that he was prepared to accept a devaluation of the naira as a condition of the loan.

"We wouldn't like to mortgage our economy, but if it is already done, perhaps we have no alternative but to accept some unpleasant terms to get raw materials and keep our factories going," he said.

4 Are Killed in Jamaica As Political Gangs Clash

The Associated Press

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Police and soldiers carrying automatic weapons patrolled Kingston on Thursday after four persons, including a police officer, were killed in clashes between rival political gangs.

Some streets were sealed off as police and the Jamaica Defense Force rounded up members of the political gangs. About 160 people were detained in connection with the violence.

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The Associated Press

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal — A man who confessed to murdering a Palestinian moderate now says he only helped the real assassins escape.

The suspect, whom authorities have not been able to identify, said in court Wednesday he had not killed Issam Sartawi, the Palestinian Liberation Organization's roving ambassador in Europe. Mr. Sartawi, a U.S.-trained cardiologist who advocated direct talks between Israel and the PLO, was shot to death last April in the lobby of an Albatroso hotel where he was attending a Socialist International congress.

The defendant's false Moroccan passport identified him as Youssef Al-Awad, 26, of Casablanca. He admitted in court to having told police he was the gunman and said he was a member of the Abu Nidal group, the Palestinian faction that claimed responsibility for the killing. He said he had confessed to the killing to help his accomplices escape.

Barcelona Airport Incident Is Probed

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain's aviation authorities are investigating claims by a pilot that a mistake by air traffic controllers in Barcelona forced him to abort a takeoff, a spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said the incident took place Tuesday when an Iberia DC-9 was taking off with about 100 passengers on a flight to Seville.

Passengers said the plane had braked sharply and turned off the runway. The pilot announced that he had aborted the takeoff because another plane was landing and blamed an error by traffic controllers. The plane later made the flight. The spokesman said there was no indication that the plane had been in danger.

Ex-Head of Argentine Navy Charged

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — The former head of the Argentine Navy, Admiral Emilio Massera, was formally indicted Thursday of his court-martial for his alleged part in ordering the kidnapping, torture and murder of thousands of people, a military spokesman said.

He is one of nine former military leaders to face trial by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, Argentina's highest military court, on these charges. Admiral Massera has been in custody since June on separate human rights charges.

The other eight members of the three military juntas that ruled Argentina from 1976 to 1982 appeared before the court last week. President Raúl Alfonsín has ordered their trial as part of his campaign to investigate abuses of human rights under military rule.

Mubarak, Patriarch Trade Greetings

CAIRO (UPI) — Patriarch Shenouda III, the deposed head of Egypt's Coptic Orthodox Church, and President Hosni Mubarak exchanged cables of New Year's greetings, an indication of improving relations between the church and the government, officials said Thursday.

President Anwar Sadat, dismissed the patriarch in September 1981 after accusing him of inciting strife between Moslems and Copts. He was expected to celebrate Mass on the eve of the Coptic Christmas at midnight Friday at a monastery in the western desert where he is banished.

The patriarch, the spiritual leader of Egypt's estimated seven million Copts, wished Mr. Mubarak "blessings, strength, unity and peace from God." Mr. Mubarak cabled back his thanks, "praying God to support the progress of our people toward their aspirations within the framework of our national unity."

For the Record

Major Saad Haddad, commander of a Lebanese militia allied with Israel, was released Thursday from an Israeli hospital where he had been treated for what officials described as exhaustion. (AP)

The trial of Christine Craft's fraud lawsuit against Metromedia was to begin Thursday after a federal jury of six men and six women was selected in Joplin, Missouri. Miss Craft, 39, is seeking \$3.5 million in damages over her treatment while a television newscaster. (AP)

The world chess championship playoffs between Gary Kasparov and Vassily Ivanchuk are tentatively scheduled to begin March 10 in Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, *Izvestia* reported Thursday. The winner will play another Russian, Anatoli Karpov, for the world title. (AP)

Russia Assails South Africa For 'Aggression' in Angola

(Continued from Page 1)

Kahane Said to Escape After Israel Detains Him

United Press International

JERUSALEM — Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the right-wing Kach movement, went into hiding Thursday after he escaped from police by walking out of the police headquarters in Jerusalem, according to a spokesman for Kach. The group is the Israeli adjunct of the U.S.-based Jewish Defense League.

The government poured many troops and police into Sido to crush the uprising, sealing off whole villages and sweeping through them to confiscate weapons, and apparently succeeding in intimidating the Sindhi population. After the local elections in late September had come and gone, leaving no concrete focus for the protest, it gradually lost steam. On Dec. 26, Malik Mohammed Qasim, acting secretary-general of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, announced in Karachi that the agitation had been discontinued.

The United States considers the stability of Pakistan important to its interests because of the country's strategic location between Afghanistan and the sea approaches to the Gulf, where much of the West's oil comes from.

The United States is therefore supplying substantial military aid to Pakistan, about \$1 billion, a fact that some observers believe has bolstered General Zia's position.

The uprising began in August as a civil disobedience campaign by an alliance of eight banned political parties, led by the People's Par-

ty. The alliance is called The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Comprised largely of Sindhi followers of Mr. Bhutto, whose home was in Sind, the movement soon shifted its tactics and began attacking, burning and ransacking banks, government offices, railroad stations and other symbols of governmental authority up and down the lower Indus River valley.

The violence reached a crescendo during local elections in the last week of September, when on one day 17 protesters were shot and killed by the police and army troops as they tried to block a national highway.

The desire of Mr. Bhutto's followers to return to power, coupled with Sindhi separatist sentiments, were credited with giving the Sind uprising what force it had. The people in Sind generally feel they are being discriminated against because the national government is controlled by Punjabis, including General Zia and many other key officials.

The agitation never caught on in the rest of Pakistan, and particularly not in the dominant province of Punjab, where two-thirds of the population lives and where the government's main strength lies.

One reason commonly given is

that Pakistan today is relatively prosperous. Consumer goods abound. There is no mass starvation. Pakistanis working in the Gulf oilfields send lots of money home.

The government has stepped up aggressiveness" of the Reagan administration.

According to Pretoria's account, the Russians condemned South African support for the guerrilla forces of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which have been making gains recently.

The Soviet official, according to the South African account, said the diplomatic message was not intended to be a threat, but the South Africans replied that it would be hard to interpret the move in any other manner.

Angola May Ask Cuban Aid

The Soviet Union warned South Africa through diplomatic channels in November that its military activities in Angola were unacceptable, according to the South African Foreign Ministry. The Washington Post reported.

The warning was first reported last weekend by the Long Island newspaper *Newsday* and was confirmed Wednesday. The ministry said a Soviet official approached South African officials in November to "relay a message" from Mos-

WORLD BRIEFS

Shultz Meets Dobrynin in Washington

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, have met in Washington to discuss the possibility of improving channels of communication between their governments, according to State Department officials.

They said the purpose of the meeting Tuesday was also to resume a dialogue on Soviet-U.S. relations in preparation for the meeting scheduled for Jan. 18 in Stockholm between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

The meeting at the State Department was given no advance publicity, and department officials said that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Dobrynin had reached no conclusions. They pointed out that Mr. Dobrynin, the dean of the Washington diplomatic corps, had returned to Washington in late December after spending nearly a month in Moscow.

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The meeting at the State Department was given

Bring Back Democracy In Nigeria

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In the years immediately after John Updike published his 1978 novel "The Coup," societies, readers could take comfort from the knowledge that Africa was emerging from a dark age.

In 1980 Zimbabwe became independent after long years of civil war. The war had been ended by free elections, conducted by the British who had been invited back as part of the constitutional settlement. This suggested to signal to white South Africa the bullet. Africa did not have to be run by sadistic dictators like Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic or Idi Amin of Uganda.

Zimbabwe was not alone in seeming to firmly stand on democratic rails. In 1979 Bokassa, Amin and Francisco Joaquin were overthrown in quick succession. Ghana and Upper Volta also had military regimes in favor of democracy. But it was big Nigeria that was the star of this second democratic phase of independent Africa.

Like most of the other former British and French territories, Nigeria began as a democracy. But in overthrowing the military, or the competing parties had been reduced to a monopolistic party, often dominated by a single tribe. Nigeria will then plus a vicious war. It could seem to have emerged strengthened to face the problems of an oil-rich but still primarily peasant-based society.

Nigeria is a paradox. It has more problems than any other African country, yet it also possesses a vitality no other African country has. Although it sits only a few degrees north of the equator, there is a sense of immense energy and entrepreneurship. Nigerians love both creating and solving problems. It seems to be part of the national character.

Lagos was built on an island camp. In another country its inhabitants would make it an impossible place to live. It appears dirty, dark, to the automobile driver, a nightmare. Nevertheless it survives, the long tribal and family ties making a burdens bearable. Always there is a sense of hope in the future.

Nigerians live five on hope. This was managed to come out of the ravage of the civil war so well. General Yakubu Gowon, the then military ruler, moved quickly with a plan of reconciliation, to bring defeated Ibos of Biafra back into the mainstream of Nigerian life.

That policy was continued by all successors, culminating in the return to public office of the leader, Emeka Ojukwu. He was sent to Parliament for President Shagari's party. No country in memory has ever had more of the fruits of civil war so quickly.

Now, too, rather than rational decision-making, governed the expenditure of the vast oil revenues. Not that Nigerians do not have sophisticated economic managers. But the political pressures to spend quickly lashed were hard to resist.

Most of the wealth has been dissipated in an inflationary spiral of spending. However, even in the recent years life has gone on: black economy has thrived, public works have proceeded apace, ports are plentiful and full and agriculture, once on the back burner, is beginning to be taken seriously again.

Above all, democracy was re-enforced. General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's last military head of state, announced its return in 1979 with full precision. The British constitution was thrown out and an American-type one introduced, more suited to a large and diverse country. It started to solve Nigeria's principal political problem of holding a securely sensitive society together without military dictatorship.

But recent general election proved that although there was a point, for although the re-election of President Shagari was not contested in courts, in the one state election was taken to court the judges turned the result and the politicians accepted their verdict.

The decision by Major General Murtala Buhari to stage a military coup at this stage is not likely to be a popular one. The initial euphoria over the initial success of the coup were allowed to stand and the denouement of the second democratic phase in Africa. Zimbabwe is moving toward a one-party state.

Democratic efforts in Upper

The Central African Republic, Ghana have come to nothing.

It is an appalling mess, a practical question that has faced is how Nigeria can return to democracy. Nigerians will probably not be able to do it themselves. The military has got itself into a corner, the military will have to act itself. This may mean calling Obasanjo out of retirement.

Not only did he preside over Obasanjo's last return to democracy, he carries the political weight of the home and abroad to see it through a difficult period.

International Herald Tribune

Talbot Plant Closing After More Clashes

55 Injured in Violence Among Auto Workers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Officials at Peugeot's Talbot car plant, shut since Dec. 9 by a walkout over job cuts, abandoned attempts Thursday to restart production and announced they were shutting the factory after 55 persons were injured in renewed violence among workers.

About 1,500 riot police were called in to the Poissy plant west of Paris following clashes between a few hundred strikers and a majority of the 17,000 employees who want to resume work. For the second consecutive day, the two sides hurled car parts and bolts at each other. Eleven persons were taken to hospitals for treatment, Talbot said.

The police, summoned both by the management and the Socialist-leaning Democratic French Labor Confederation, which supports the strike, formed a barrier between the strikers, who were barricaded inside an assembly workshop, and the nonstrikers massed outside.

Management has tried since Tuesday to restart production. But in a statement Thursday it said the factory could not be reopened unless those responsible for the violence were expelled. Peugeot said in a statement that until the strikers left the building, the danger to other workers was too great to allow the plant to operate. It said the plant would be shut beginning Friday.

Peugeot made its Talbot subsidiary legally independent Thursday, clearing the way for a possible liquidation of the division, although Peugeot says it wants to keep it in production. The action, predicted last week, was announced at a meeting with unions. The plan involves transferring the parent company's shares in the subsidiary to two domestic companies, Talbot S.A. and Sons S.A.

Management said the trouble was caused by 100 to 200 "irresponsible agitators" who had either ceased to work or had never worked at the plant. "With the danger facing Poissy factory personnel, the management has decided not to call the personnel to work from Jan. 6 and to stop paying them from that date," it said.

The dispute broke out when the parent company announced it wanted to cut 4,905 jobs at Poissy as part of an overall plan to trim 7,500 in Peugeot-Talbot. (Reuters, AP)



ELGIN MARBLES — Neil Kinnock, leader of Britain's Labor Party, met Melina Mercouri, Greece's minister of culture, in Athens Thursday to support her demand for the return of the Parthenon sculptures taken to Britain in the early 19th century by the British diplomat Lord Elgin.

He said he would return them if he were prime minister.

United Press International
DUSSELDORF — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who faces corruption charges in a tax break and bribery scandal, said Thursday he expects to be cleared in any court case arising from the allegations.

In an interview published in the Dusseldorf-based financial newspaper Handelsblatt, Mr. Lambsdorff said the charges that he took money to tax breaks for the Daimler-Benz auto company.

Mr. Lambsdorff told Handelsblatt he had received more than 800 letters from members of the public supporting his position and only 10 calling for him to step down.

On Dec. 28, the Economics Ministry announced that the 400-million-mark tax concessions granted in 1976 to Flick after the sale were being revoked and that Flick would have to repay the cash. The company says it is appealing the decision.

The ministry said a re-examination of the breaks had determined that Flick's reinvestment of the profits from the share sale in W.R. Grace & Co., a U.S.-based chemical and natural resources company, had not resulted in the expected advantages to the West German economy through technology transfers.

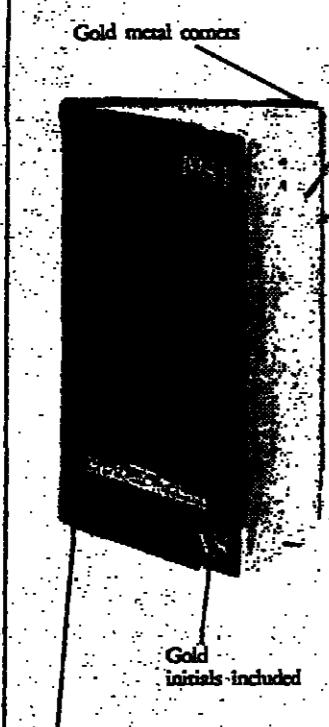
The expected technology spin-off was the original justification for the company's tax application for the tax concessions and the ministry's grounds for granting them.

A Bonn court is currently considering whether to indict Mr. Lambsdorff on the charges and bring him to trial.

(Reuters, UPI)

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Glemp Meets Polish Leader On Prisoners

Government Said to Seek Less Criticism by Priests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WARSAW — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, met Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski on Thursday to discuss church-state differences and the possible release of political prisoners.

The talks were their first since Pope John Paul II visited Poland in June. Informed sources said the two men covered a range of issues on which the church and the government are at odds.

Cardinal Glemp was expected to press General Jaruzelski to speed up the release of political prisoners and to abandon plans to try four members of the Workers' Defense Committee, a dissident group known by the acronym KOR, and seven former Solidarity union officials. The 11 are accused of conspiring against the state.

Informants said the government was eager to persuade Cardinal Glemp to curb public criticism of Communist rule by priests who support Solidarity, which has been banned.

Church intervention secured the release of 22 political prisoners last month when Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski disclosed that efforts were also being made on behalf of the KOR and Solidarity defendants.

Political sources said the authorities would welcome an opportunity to avoid going ahead with their trial, which would provoke the hostility of the church and the West.

Western countries said that conviction of the 11 would compromise prospects for the lifting of U.S.-led sanctions imposed on Poland in retaliation for martial law.

General Jaruzelski has offered to drop charges against the prisoners, who include former aides to the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, but only if they agree to leave Poland.

The government has denied Western claims that the 11 are being mistreated in jail in an attempt to coerce them to accept exile.

The prisoners have rejected as insulting all attempts to persuade them to accept the regime's offer, according to members of their families.

No details of the Glemp-Jaruzelski talks were immediately available; church and government spokesmen said a brief statement would be issued later.

(UPI)



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(UPI)

Experts Say Shake-Up in Bulgaria Has Economic, Not Political, Roots

By Jonathan Lynn

Reuter

VIENNA — Bulgaria has introduced a new government and Communist Party team to guide its economy through hard times. Western diplomats and political analysts said Thursday.

But the reshuffle, announced Wednesday after sessions of parliament and the Communist Party Central Committee, has little political significance, although it strengthens further the hand of the country's president and prime minister.

The authorities have tried to make the economy run more efficiently by decentralizing the decision-making process. But analysts say the reforms have not been fully

to grow last year. In the first half of 1983 it was 6 percent higher than in the same period of 1982, when it was 4.6 percent ahead of the 1981 period. But drought in 1983 hit grain, sugar, fruit and vegetables.

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He replaces Todor Bozhinov, who moves from the deputy prime minister's seat to one of the new "superministries" to take charge of energy and raw materials.

Also named a full Politburo member was Yordan Yotov, chief editor of the party daily, Rabochi chesk Delo. He will fill the spot left by the unexpected dismissal of the Politburo last September of the party's chief ideologue, Alexander Lilov, analysts said.

Mr. Bozhinov and Mr. Yotov — along with four new candidates or nonvoting Politburo members — are supporters of Mr. Zhivkov. They are charged with improving the economy's performance is Claudius Alexandrov, a technocrat who has worked his way up through the party apparatus.

He is one of two full members of the Politburo named Wednesday. He was formerly a secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee for State and People's Control, a government auditing body, became a Politburo candidate member with out replacement.

Those dropped from office included Tsola Dragoevska, 85, a Politburo member who was in the party leadership before World War II. Her departure is apparently due to her age.

Two important government posts are vacant. Veselin Nikiforov was dismissed as chairman of the national bank without being replaced, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, a government auditing body, became a Politburo candidate member with out replacement.

NEWS ANALYSIS

implemented and the hoped-for flexibility has not materialized.

The man charged with improving the economy's performance is Claudius Alexandrov, a technocrat who has worked his way up through the party apparatus.

He is one of two full members of the Politburo named Wednesday. He was formerly a secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee for State and People's Control, a government auditing body.

Those dropped from office included Tsola Dragoevska, 85, a Politburo member who was in the party leadership before World War II. Her departure is apparently due to her age.

Two important government posts are vacant. Veselin Nikiforov was dismissed as chairman of the national bank without being replaced, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, a government auditing body, became a Politburo candidate member with out replacement.

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TRAVEL

The Gradual Opening of Tibet

by Michael Parks

LHASA, Tibet — For centuries the Himalayan mountain kingdom of Tibet was the "Forbidden Land" that became in the imagination of Western explorers not just the "Roof of the World" but also a Shangri-La of unspoiled nature and a strategic focus in the British, Russian and Chinese rivalry over Central Asia.

Closed to foreigners out of fear that they would threaten its way of life, Tibet became almost a legend, one of those faraway places that drew European adventurers eager to breach the last frontiers.

"The rugged grandeur of the scene, the awful solitude and the trials and dangers of the way itself naturally suggested to an insatiable and simple people that they had at length rediscovered the golden land," a British author wrote, describing the Victorian view of Tibet as much as that of the Indians about whom he was writing.

Many Asians believed that somewhere between China and India, deep in Tibet, there was a sacred mountain, an Asian Olympus of cosmic proportions. "The navel of the earth, the axis of the universe," some called it. From this mountain the four great rivers of Asia flowed, according to these ancient beliefs, and indeed life itself had begun there.

Although this was dismissed as Oriental mysticism, the geographical mystery of the high Himalayas, a vast white space on most 19th-century maps, did capture the imagination of the West, for which Central Asia was one of the last large unexplored areas.

Expedition after expedition — British, Russian, Swedish, Japanese, among them the most famous explorers of Central Asia — tried to reach the sacred city of Lhasa, the seat of the Dalai Lama, Tibet's priestly king, who was revered as the reincarnation of the Buddha of Mercy.

For more than a century all were turned back, although the Jesuits managed early in the 17th century to establish small Catholic missions here. The bitter winter cold, arid deserts and snowbound mountain passes defeated most. Those who survived them were turned back by Tibetan soldiers whose officers knew their own lives would be forfeit if the foreigners were allowed to advance.

Only in 1904 did British troops succeed in reaching Lhasa, an achievement ranked at the time with the discovery of the Northwest Passage across North America and the expedition that finally reached Timbuktu in West Africa.

"Today is probably the first time in world history that the dateline Lhasa has been prefixed to a news dispatch," a correspondent for the London Daily Mail wrote. "The Potala [the Dalai Lama's cliffside palace monastery] surpassed the greatest expectations. The golden domes shone in the sun like tongues of fire, and they must strike with awe and veneration the hearts of pilgrims from barren tablelands."

The Potala's domes and those of Jokhang cathedral, the holiest of Tibetan Buddhism's shrines, still have the same impact, and even the most blasé traveler must count Tibet as one of the world's great destinations.

The region is gradually being opened to foreigners. About 1,800 tourists, three-quarters of them Americans, Japanese and West Europeans, on package tours, are expected here this year — more than four times the number in 1980, when Tibet was opened to tourists.

"Hello, hello," children shout to strangers from the middle of barley fields 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Lhasa, far from normal tourist routes. They gather quickly to ask for ballpoint pens, plastic film canisters and other odds and ends pose with little self-consciousness for the tourists' cameras — expecting an instant Polaroid print.

As frequently, however, their greeting is "Bye-bye" or "O.K., O.K." How they have learned these few words of English so far from Lhasa, when they do not even know the Chinese equivalents, is a mystery.

In Lhasa, on the octagonal street running around the Jokhang

cathedral, pilgrims in long dark robes, their hair in braids — whether men or women — wearing beads and silver daggers, approach tourists with old jewelry, religious artifacts, an occasional rug or just a piece of Tibetan clothing, and begin to bargain. Clearly, the word has spread to the farthest reaches of Tibet that there are foreigners with money in Lhasa, and many pilgrims finance their trips by selling jewelry and other goods.

"For a people who were supposed to have never seen foreigners and to want no contact with them, they have certainly learned how to deal with us rather quickly," a Minnesota dentist said as he dickered over a heavy silver bracelet he eventually bought for \$40. But to most visitors, Tibetans seem to have retained much of the innocence that led Victorian travelers to describe them as the "noble savage" idealized by Rousseau. "The 'gimme, gimme, you find everywhere else in the world today just isn't here," the dentist said. "Even this bargaining is mostly a game, not an attempt to get money out of us."

Tibet offers an unparalleled experience: the centuries-old monasteries (those that survived the Cultural Revolution), pilgrims prostrating themselves at Jokhang cathedral, villages that seem untouched by time, an economy that did not see a wheel until this century and that remains one of the world's most primitive.

The 2½-hour flight into Lhasa from Chengdu, capital of China's neighboring Sichuan province, is itself a high point. The old Soviet-built turboprop picks its way through the Himalayas, a vast wilderness of snowcapped peaks and rugged brown valleys where white glaciers turn into blue rivers.

The sounds of Tibet are those of haggling in the bazaars and monks chanting ancient Buddhist scriptures in the temples. The pervasive smell of rancid yak butter, an ingredient in most Tibetan foods, including tea, is a body ointment and as fuel for votive lamps.

Tibet is still very difficult. Roads are largely gravel and hotels outside Lhasa are rustic way stations; those in the capital, with their iron cots, are not much more. Virtually all food for foreigners has to be airlifted into Lhasa (some visitors try but few like the Tibetan staple, tsampa, made of barley and yak butter) and everything else comes 1,000 miles up an unpaved mountain road.

The biggest problem most travelers have is the altitude. Lhasa is at 12,000 feet (about 3,650 meters), and some historic sites outside the capital are at 14,000 feet and more. The dreamy lightheadedness one experiences on getting off the plane can quickly turn into severe headaches, nausea and exhaustion, dubbed "Lhasatude" by some tourists.

Chinese authorities used to insist on a thorough medical examination, including electrocardiograms and chest X-rays, for all visitors, and they still advise those with high blood pressure and heart conditions not to make the trip.

"Don't shout, don't laugh, don't run," guides advise, taking big, pillow-shaped canvas bags of oxygen to those in distress.

All this attention costs money. The China International Travel Service charges tourists coming from Beijing the equivalent of \$90 to \$120 a day for lodging, meals, transportation and guides; elsewhere in China the same services would cost perhaps a third as much. The round-trip air fare from Beijing is \$545.

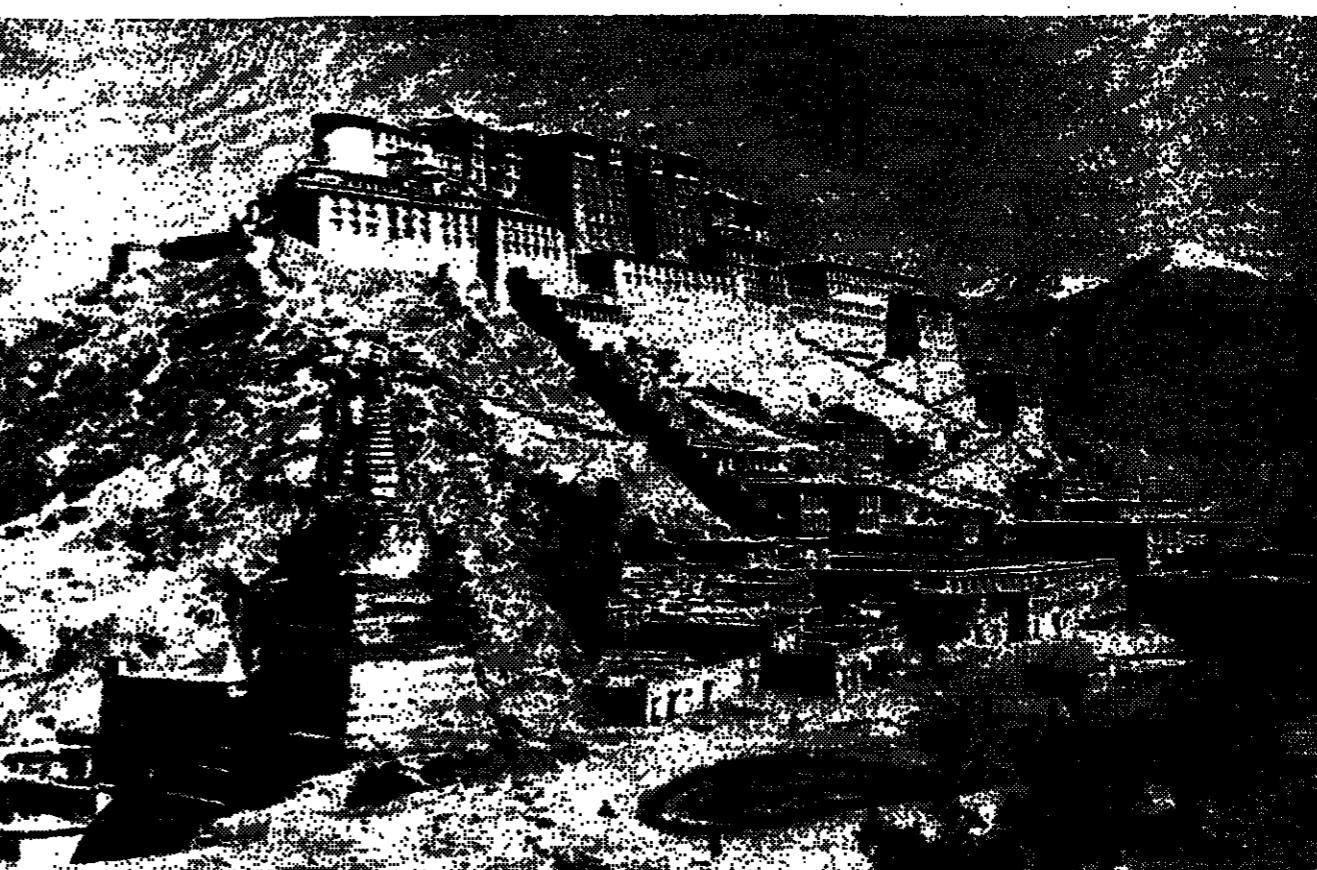
Most American tourists, however, come with groups organized by Lindblad Travel. Lindblad typically charges \$4,450 for a 20-day trip, which includes visits to Beijing, Hong Kong and Tokyo besides the week in Tibet. Air fares within Asia are included in the cost, but not those from and to the West.

And there are photography fees — \$10 to \$75 to take pictures inside the Potala, Jokhang cathedral and other monasteries. A camera buff who shot 43 rolls of color film in his five-day trip here last month calculated he had spent \$350 in photo fees.

Chinese authorities who are sensitive to criticism about their administration of Tibet since 1950, try to insure that foreigners do not get a bad impression of Communist rule here by putting most places off limits to visitors. Even Tibet's second city, Xigaze, is closed most of the time. Before a visit this fall of Beijing-based correspondents, the police rounded up 400 to 500 beggars in Lhasa and trucked them out of town. Police at the Lhasa airport search carefully for letters from Tibetan dissidents denouncing Communist rule, scrutinizing anything, even receipts for telephone calls, that is written in Tibetan.

For similar reasons they prohibit foreigners from watching the Tibetan sky burials, in which corpses are dismembered, the flesh stripped off and fed to vultures and the bones ground up and mixed with barley for other birds of prey.

"This is a traditional Tibetan practice that many people find offensive," a provincial official, a Chinese, said, "so it is forbidden to watch this, let alone photograph it."



The Potala in Lhasa, formerly the residence of the Dalai Lama.

Associated Press

A Chinese publishing house, however, has put out a book that contains large color photographs of the ritual.

There are also strict Chinese regulations about taking antiquities out of Tibet. Antiquities are defined as anything made before 1959 or having cultural or religious value. Chinese customs inspectors search baggage thoroughly on departure, confiscating forbidden items, most of which were bought from the pilgrims around Jokhang cathedral.

A few souvenirs can be bought safely, including thick Tibetan carpets of traditional design but newly made, and boots from the Dalai Lama's old shoemaker, now a self-employed entrepreneur.

Tibet will be opened to more tourists each year as facilities are expanded, provincial officials said. Mountain-climbing and trekking groups are already common. Tourist groups from Nepal will be admitted as soon as roads and bridges washed out in floods two years ago are rebuilt and hotel facilities are constructed in southern Tibet. Foreign specialists, including some Italian geologists, are being brought in to help develop the region.

"One reason Tibet remained so backward for so long is that it was closed off from the rest of the world," Cheng Ruilin, the Chinese deputy director of Tibet's Foreign Affairs Bureau, said. "The isolation was first of all, to geography, but also to other, subjective factors. All of us here feel that if Tibet is to develop and progress and if its people are to live better, then it must open to the outside world. This is a process that should be accelerated."

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

Harmonecourt conductor, Arleen Auger soprano (Telenmann, Bach). **CONCERTS** — Jan. 9: Schulz Ensemble (Haydn, Martini, Eder, Reger, Mozart). **CONCERT** — Jan. 7 and 8: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Von Maierhofer.

BELGIUM

conductor, Edith Mathis soprano (Schubert, Mozart). **RECITAL** — Jan. 11: Martha Argerich piano. Mischa Maisky cello (Brahms, Schumann, Schubert, Stravinsky). **CONCERT** — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria" (Austrian Camera, tel. 65 89 209).

CONCERT — Jan. 7 and 8: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Von Maierhofer.

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts

(tel. 512 50 45). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Feb. 12: "Hans Szeemann: L'oeuvre d'Art Total." **THEATER** — To Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brian). **TO Feb. 12: "Roger Nellens."**

RECITAL — Jan. 10: Boyan Vodenicharov piano.

Palais des Expositions (tel. 77 00 85).

EXHIBITION — Jan. 13-23: International Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Show.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Charlottenborg (tel. 13 40 32). **EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 15: "Corneille Group." **Museum of Decorative Art** (tel. 14 91 42). **EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 8: "Couch and Man," the couch as motif and effect in fine and applied art, as means of payment etc. **National Museum** (tel. 13 44 11). **EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 15: "Danish Bank Notes." **Odd-Fellow Palæet** (tel. 11 27 22). **CONCERT** — Jan. 8: Danish Vienna Ensemble (Strauss, Lumbye).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600." **Royal Open House** (tel. 240 10 66). **ROYAL BALLET** — Jan. 7, 10-12, 23, 25: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky). **STOOL'S WELLS THEATRE** (tel. 278 59 16). **TEATRER** — Jan. 7: "Glengarry Glen Ross" (Mamet). **LYTTELTON THEATRE** — Jan. 7, 16-31: "Cinderella," directed by Bill Bryden. **OLIVIER THEATRE** — Jan. 7, 12-17, 26-31: "Jean Seberg" (Hamisch). **ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS** (tel. 734 90 52). **EXHIBITION** — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600." **ROYAL BALLET** — Jan. 7, 10-12, 23, 25: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky). **STOOL'S WELLS THEATRE** (tel. 278 59 16). **BALLET** — Jan. 7: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Shakespeare). **SEPPENREITER GALLERIE** (tel. 402 60 75). **EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 8: "Gillian Ayres: Recent Paintings." **TAKE GALLERY** (tel. 621 13 13). **EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 15: "Reg Butler (1913-1981)." **TO Jan. 22: "John Piper."**

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628 87 95). **Barbican Hall** — Jan. 8: Philharmonia Orchestra, Richard Hickox conductor, Elmar Oliveira violin (Mendelssohn, Brahms, Beethoven). **Barbican Theatre** — To Jan. 28: "Peter Pan" (Barrie). **BRITISH MUSEUM** (tel. 636 15 55).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."

TO Feb. 19: "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."

Hayward Gallery (tel. 629 94 95). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."

TO Feb. 5: "Hockey's Photographs."

London Coliseum (tel. 836 21 51).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 8: "David Cox: Oil Paintings and Watercolors."

TO Jan. 14: Photographs by Gordon Anthony."

TO Jan. 15: "Messel."

TO Feb. 26: "Richard Doyle (1824-1883) and His Family."

TO Feb. 26: "Marketa Luskacova: Pilgrims," photography.

TO March 4: "Islamic Bookbinding."

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 526 47 51). **Jan. 22-Feb. 21, 12th Hong Kong Arts Festival.**

TO Jan. 22: "The Landmark," (tel. 67 11 11).

Chinese Cultural Show — Jan. 15: "Fukienese Glove Puppets."

TO Jan. 26: "The Ocean Terminal," (tel. 67 11 11).

Chinese Cultural Show — Jan. 15: "Cantonese Rod Puppets."

TO March 4: "Islamic Bookbinding."

ISRAEL

HAIFA, Haifa Symphony Orchestra (tel. 526 19 73).

CONCERT — Jan. 7 and 8: Philippe Bender, conductor (Rameau, Saint-Saëns, Ravel, Bizet).

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel. 69 82 27).

EXHIBITION — Through Jan. 26: "David Bomberg in Palestine: The Traditional Years."

TO Jan. 26: "The Art of the Community."

TRAVEL



Morning mist over Shamian island, with a kindergarten in the background.

Living in a National Symbol

by Steve Schneider

KINDERDIJK, the Netherlands — For Aric Hoek, a 19-year-old native of Kinderdijk, a hamlet less than five miles (about eight kilometers) east of Rotterdam, there is nothing unusual about living in a national symbol. Hoek is the 10th generation of his family to dwell over the course of the last 245 years, within a single windmill.

Home for Hoek means, in part, an intricate clockwork of wooden gears, wheels and posts, a quartet of rectangular sails fastened onto vanes that jut from the roof, and walls that continue to slope inward as he climbs the mill's five floors.

The same description applies to the homes of Hoek's immediate neighbors. Altogether, Kinderdijk (pronounced KIN-der-dijk) contains 19 windmills, and they are said to be the largest group of windmills in the world. All but one are inhabited. About half of them were built in 1738 and the remainder in 1740, when the mills began to play their part in the Dutch people's continuous struggle to wrest patches of usable land from the waters that would otherwise overrun much of their low-lying country.

A century ago about 11,000 windmills dotted the landscape of Holland; now the figure is closer to 950, of which 300 are still in use for a variety of agricultural and commercial purposes.

Except when turning for display, the mills of Kinderdijk have been in retirement since 1945, when their function of removing water from reclaimed land was taken over by a diesel-powered drainage plant. Despite their practical obsolescence, the mills remain interesting as reminders of a time when ingenuity was combined with readily available resources to achieve real gains against a reluctant land.

The mills are clustered in a section of Kinderdijk called the Alblasserwaard, the corner of land formed by the juncture of the Lek and the Noord rivers. They rise gracefully and serenely — and not without a trace of mystery — from their marshy territory, which is interlaced with canals and creeks and other snippets of water. Viewed from a distance, the incongruous community of mills can evoke the feeling of some prehistoric monument.

Upon closer inspection, the image breaks down: Cows graze and chickens feed near many of the mills, and vegetable gardens sprout wherever there is space to allow them. Indeed, the mills also show most of the other hallmarks of domestication: Floral-patterned curtains hang inside the tiny windows, bicycles lean against the sides of buildings, laundry flaps in the breeze.

One of the mills is open to the public only in summer, for a fee of about two guilders (60 cents). Its interior has been preserved to recreate the living conditions of a Dutch miller and his family in the middle of the 18th century. Cupboards and shelves stocked with pots, ewers and ceramic bowls surround the wooden cogwheels and pinions, sometimes as large as six feet (about two meters) in diameter, that run through the center of the mill and relay the motion of the vanes down to the scoops at water level.



A windmill in Holland.

Iron spikes embedded in the bare brick walls support tools, lanterns and clothing; the sleeping accommodations consist of a mattress tucked into a cupboard along one of the walls, with a baby's crib suspended overhead within the same enclave. The lower floors are partitioned by walls into irregularly shaped rooms, while the upper stories, with their progressively lesser amounts of space, are left undivided, resulting in a series of perfectly round rooms.

The mills were built to remove water from the Nederwaard and the Overwaard — the two polders, or reclaimed low land, that make up the Alblasserwaard — and are, accordingly, classified as drainage mills. Their sails harness the force of the wind and transmit it, by means of the machinery within the mill, to paddle wheels, which scoop up and displace the polder's undesired water. The water is thrown into a higher body of water on the other side of the mill, from which it can then be sluiced into the Lek. Sawmills and grain mills are also relatively common in Holland.

Kinderdijk's mills were built by agricultural organizations that sought to use the land that is now contained in the polders. Although performing the same work, groups of mills embody slight differences in design. Those servicing the Nederwaard, for example, are conical and made of brick, except for their thatched tops, while the Overwaard mills are octagonal and entirely faced with reeds. All of them are known, however, as capwinders, as the tops, their "caps," onto which the vanes are attached, can be turned through 360 degrees to best receive the wind. For that reason, and from their marshy territory, which is interlaced with canals and creeks and other snippets of water. Viewed from a distance, the incongruous community of mills can evoke the feeling of some prehistoric monument.

The village of Kinderdijk itself does not amount to much more than the brick homes and shops that line the road leading to the windmills, but a trip might profitably be combined with a visit to Schoonhoven, a small city a few miles east across the Lek. Schoonhoven is the center of Holland's silver industry and has several workshops where the crafting of fibreglass jewelry and other silverware can be seen. The city also houses a distinguished school of silversmithing and a Gold, Silver and Clock Museum, featuring an assortment of the best of the locally produced artifacts.

Ferryboats able to carry cars link Schoonhoven with the other bank of the Lek, where a road paved atop a dike leads into Kinderdijk. Just look for the 76 sails (four to a mill) scraping against the horizon.

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Follow Me' in Old Canton

by Vicki Elliott

however, has put out a book of the ritual. Gullionians about taking antiquities or anything made before 1959 or damage to customs inspectors search bags containing forbidden items, most notably Jokhang cathedral.

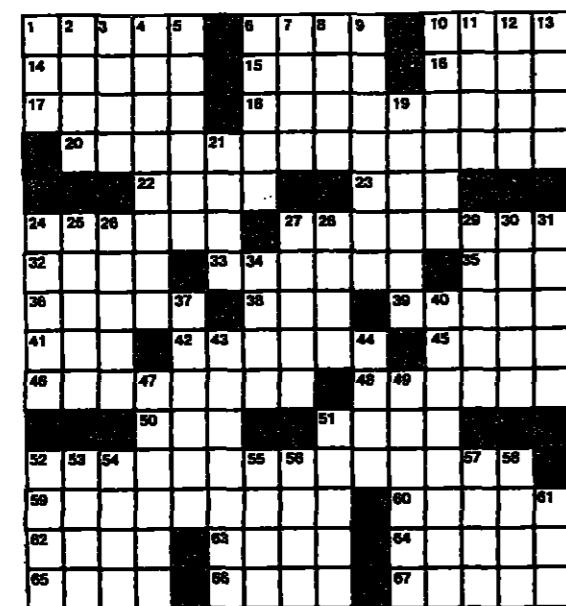
safety, including thick Tibetan carpets and boots from the Dalai Lama's entrepreneur.

tourists each year as facilities are added. Mountain-climbing and trekking groups from Nepal will be admitted in two floods two years ago. Instructed in southern Tibet, Foreign geologists, are being brought in backward for so long is that it is. Cheng Ruijie, the Chinese department, said. "The isolation was due to other subjective factors. All of us and progress and if its people are outside world. This is a process that

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ACROSS

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- 2 Goya's duchess
- 10 Latin intensive
- 14 Ghanaian export
- 15 Caron role
- 16 Area under a poll
- 17 Okla. city
- 18 Over, e.g.
- 20 Fighting words over Oregon: 1844
- 22 Places for clodhoppers
- 23 Kipling's "Drums of the Fore and..."
- 24 Kowalski's wife
- 27 Like a Japanese fish dish
- 32 Part of TV
- 33 Dependent
- 35 Harriman nickname
- 36 Live
- 38 Polk's party in 1845
- 39 C.P.A.'s item
- 41 Cambodian's neighbor
- 42 Timorous
- 45 Violin attachment
- 46 Caribbean land masses
- 48 Like a small egg
- 49 Supply

DOWN

- 50 Historian Marshall
- 51 Indigo
- 52 What 20 Across might have caused
- 53 Sidney Howard play: 1933
- 54 Practice for Peter Nero
- 55 Ring the bell
- 56 Soprano Gluck
- 57 Uri here
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- 59 Three-nipped sides of dice
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- 61 "Promotions"
- 62 Ring the bell
- 63 Soprano Gluck
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- 65 Uri here
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- 68 Douglas Hyde's land
- 69 "Saddle" Wayne film
- 70 John Cook's game
- 71 Playbill heading
- 72 Eggishes
- 73 A medium used by Degas
- 74 Most repulsive
- 75 In the air
- 76 Rival of a sort
- 77 Freight-train unit
- 78 Kind of decree
- 79 Afghanistan's capital
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SPORTS

FL's Aggressive Recruiting Stance reflects Concern Over Rival League

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

ALO ALTO, California — The

National Football League, drop-

ed its passive role toward the

state and district chiefs who

scrutinized here this week, four

days in advance of its annual

medical evaluation mission.

It was so far reaching that the

secret army in Laos in 1970

trained and transported refugees,

however, were only 15 years

old. Replied the North Vietnamese:

"It's so . . . but it is also true

that we have been defeated on the

battlefield, but we have

been defeated in the

communist Pathet Lao and hono-

red our forces."

Vietnamese draftees were paying

as much as \$500. Vietnamese

pilot requested bribes of \$100

each.

Because the USFL's 18 teams

are concerned with their

own players pretty much to it-

they are not far reaching that the

peace negotiations the

establishing closer rapport and

trust between Vietnam and the

U.S. in the end, with the U.S.

businesses sandwiched be-

tween them, a tissue-paper-like

even their years. It carried

for the human factor, the basic in-

South Vietnamese citizen.

The war, all 12 years of it,

American ideologies superimposed

culture. And right or wrong (current

it is), it is precisely what the U.S.

was doing, now in Central Amer-

ica. "We're striking back."

The subscribers to bottom line,

two moments of enormous

time is his personal observa-

American soldiers and their con-

trary, on the whole, if often con-

sidered better than the indi-

cument many of them met when

they returned home: whoever was to

have been sent to fight

Then there was a Salute in

an emotional expression that was repre-

senting the basic principles to

the simplest way to achieve peace

North Vietnam and its war of

aggression in December of 1972. We

that the war end with a victory

and with minimum re-

that is, that the invaded must

be invaded and that the aggressor

must be stopped.

The Washington Redskins and

West Baltimore Orioles play differ-

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linking thread exists between the

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The

OBSERVER

Hazardous Health News

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I am devoted to freedom of the press, but when it prints stories that ought to be suppressed for the good of the country, my blood boils.

In the space normally reserved each week in *The New York Times* for news of the latest dismayingly scientific findings about the evil effects of smoke, air, food, drink, poor arch supports, inclement prostate, cockroach pollen, and newsprint ink on human health, I was appalled to see the headline "Divorce's Stress Extacts Long-Term Health Toll."

The rub of it was that divorce seems to cause heart disease, cancer, cirrhosis of the liver, pneumonia, high blood pressure and accidental death.

For people who are getting divorced and are, presumably, already thoroughly unhappy, it can only darken their spirits more deeply to learn that they are marked for early graves. For people who have survived divorce and believe themselves finally on the road to happiness, the promise of unnaturally early death can only make a mockery of their delusions of happiness.

In this matter I speak with complete disinterest, as one of the last undivorced husbands in the United States who is, furthermore, not even contemplating divorce. Normally I mean with anguish over the latest bulletin about what's killing us, for the fatal vice, habit or organ is always one with which I am afflicted.

Selfishness urges me to enjoy a week off from despair at the expense of the divorced millions, but principle compels me to protest at this mindless abuse of the press's power.

Conceivably, a law might be written requiring every divorce lawyer to be tattooed with the words "Warning: Divorce Is Dangerous to Your Health." Since lawyers control the legislatures, though, the law would probably be framed so that it could be fulfilled by printing the legend on the sole of the foot.

Even if tattooed on a lawyer's forehead, would it discourage unhappily married couples from their

demands to be put asunder? Imagine an attorney putting the problem to a customer:

"Your choices are two, madam. Do you wish to spend the rest of your life legally bound to this two-timing four-flusher who not only detests you, but also respects the fact that you detest him? Or do you prefer to assume an abnormally high risk of incurring heart disease, cancer, cirrhosis of the liver, pneumonia, high blood pressure and accidental death?"

My observations of divorced people, which are extensive, persuade me that 100 people out of 100 are going to reply, "When I want advice about my liver, Blackstone, I'll call a doctor," while halting a cab and taking their business to another lawyer.

People who want to live in New York City know that breathing the air on a sultry summer day is like smoking two packs of cigarettes in a sealed cubicle. They know that New York City is synonymous with the risk of accidental death and high blood pressure.

Accidental death, heart disease, cancer, high blood pressure — they know these are risks of living in New York, but they want to live in New York anyhow and will pay a real-estate tycoon's ransom to do it. People who want divorces are usually even more desperate.

Is it the obligation of a free press to torment these poor sufferers by filling their heads with thoughts of the ultimate shroud for which they are contracting when they sign the alimony papers? Surely not.

Their defenders may argue that whenever data are gathered they deserve to be publicized, and let life's wretches cope as best they can. This argument would be stronger if the news about the health hazards of getting divorced were balanced with data about the health hazards of wanting to get divorced but deciding not to.

My guess — strictly unscientific, of course — is that the people who want to, but don't, would show a high incidence of badly ground teeth, pounding pulse, tired blood, finger-marked palms, Saturday-night fever, alcoholism and murder. The only news in all this, I suspect, is that unhappiness — in or out of wedlock — is bad for you.

New York Times Service

"The difference between cheap

All the Self-Help You Need

Reading Some of Those Books Should Break You of the Habit

By Judith Rascoc

HAVE you called anybody lately? What was your mantra? When did you last make an entry in your Intensive Journal? How long has it been since you emitted a primal scream? Do you still have a couple of questions about sex who would rather not ask? Would you honestly like to overcome the habit of reading self-help books?

I can show you how.

I understand. You're lonesome. If you had an open, loving, caring relationship with another person, that person would make fun of you and you would stop buying these books.

There is another way to tell a self-help writer from a great philosopher. Jean-Paul Sartre never appeared on a talk show and said, "It's all in my new book, *Merv*."

Jacques Lacan never did the *Donahue* show. But Jung frequently said stuff that boils down to the same thing as Skinner saying, "You will not enjoy life if you are worried, discouraged or depressed; it is much better face the fact that if you don't get better, *Cousins* doesn't have much time for you."

We don't have time to go into this thoroughly, but consider a couple of points. Did you notice with what shameless eagerness Cousin's doctors — who don't agree with anything else he says

— agree with his ideas about how the patient is responsible for getting himself well? (Watch for his forthcoming book, "No Bad Doctors.") You'd better face the fact that if you don't get better, *Cousins* doesn't have much time for you.

The answer is None of the above. B.F. Skinner wrote that.

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